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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR C11 PLANO, TX 75024			TON, ANTHONY T	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

18

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/764,622	Applicant(s) HALLENSTAL ET AL.	
	Examiner Anthony T Ton	Art Unit 2661	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 9/14/2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 and 11-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 and 11-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 May 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


PHIRIN SAM

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) **PRIMARY EXAMINER**
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Phirin

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Term “**tho** access node 322” in page 28 line 13 is misspelling for word “the”.

Examiner suggests changing this term to “**the** access node 322”.

Claim Objections

2. **Claim 1** is objected to because of the following informalities:

a) Claimed subject matter “said connection control **function is** provided” in line 4 is not associated with the claimed subject matter “connection control functions” cited in the line 4.

Examiner suggests changing this claimed subject matter “said connection control **functions are** provided”.

b) Claimed subject matter “said connection control **function is** provided” in lines 7-8 is not associated with the claimed subject matter “connection control functions” cited in the line 7.

Examiner suggests changing this claimed subject matter “said connection control **functions are** provided”.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-3, 5 and 7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Christie et al.* (US Patent No. 6,535,483) hereinafter referred to as *Christie*, in view of *Brueckheimer et al.* (US Patent No. 6,023,465) hereinafter referred to as *Brueckheimer*.

a) **In Regarding to Claim 1:** *Christie* disclosed an arrangement for combining narrowband and broadband transport mechanisms in a communications network (*see col.4 lines 48-67: narrowband systems such as ISDN and broadband systems such as ATM*), comprising:

a first node (*see Fig.1 node 110*), said first node configured to provide call control functions and connection control functions (*see Fig.11 and col.22 line 27- col.23 line 12*); and
a second node (*see Fig.2 node 114*), said second node connected to said first node by at least one link (*see Fig.2 link 120*), said second node configured to provide connection control functions (*see col.8 lines 23-31*), said second node adapted to rely on said first node for call control functions (*see col.8 lines 17-22*).

Christie fails to explicitly disclose said connection control functions are provided using a narrowband switch fabric and a broadband switch fabric.

Brueckheimer explicitly discloses such using a narrowband switch fabric and a broadband switch fabric (*see Fig.1 node 11 and node 12 and Fig.4*).

At the time of the invention, it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine such using a narrowband switch fabric and a broadband switch fabric, as taught by *Brueckheimer* with *Christie*, so that communications information of a plurality of PSTN or ISDN terminals can be quickly transmitted throughout both a narrowband communications network and a broadband communications network. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a logical route comprises a number of VCs for providing n x 64 kbps (*see Brueckheimer*,

col.3 lines 47-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine *Brueckheimer* with *Christie* in the invention as specified in the claim.

b) In Regarding to Claim 2: *Christie* further disclosed said first node is directly connected to said second node by the at least one link (*see Fig.2 link 120, which is used to connect node 110 (the first node) to node 114 (the second node) directly*).

c) In Regarding to Claim 3: *Christie* further disclosed said second node does not provide call control functions (*see Fig.3 link 116 connected to the signaling processor 110, hence signaling processor 110 provides call control functions; therefore, the interworking Mux 340 (the second node) does not provide the call control functions; and see col.9 lines 9-13: The interworking unit 114 then uses the information gain from the processor control message*).

d) In Regarding to Claim 5: *Christie* further disclosed said first node and said second node function together as a single logical node within the communications network (*see Fig.3 node 104A. In which, both node 110 (the first node) and node 340 (the second node) are located inside the node 104A; see col.5 lines 16-29; and see col.11 lines 26-37*).

e) In Regarding to Claim 7: *Christie* further disclosed said first node is further connected to a time division multiplexed (TDM) network (*see Fig.6: connections from signaling processor 110 to node 602 service platform 2 via nodes service request and service complete; and see col.16 lines 45-48: the second service platform 602 is a TDM connection designation*).

5. **Claims 4, 6 and 9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Christie et al.* (US Patent No. **6,535,483**) in view of *Brueckheimer et al.* (US Patent No. **6,023,465**) as applied to claims 1-3, 5 and 7 above, and further in view of *Doshi et al.* (US Patent No. **5,483,527**) hereinafter referred to as *Doshi*.

a) **In Regarding to Claim 4:** *Christie* disclosed all aspects of this claim as set forth in the claim 1; and

Christie further disclosed said second node includes an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) switch (see Fig.8 nodes ATM IW Mux and ATM Cross Connect located inside node 802).

Christie fails to explicitly disclose said first node includes a synchronous transfer mode (STM) switch.

Doshi explicitly disclosed such a first node includes a STM switch (see Fig.7: wherein nodes 260 and 255 is considered as a first node, which is connected to node 215 (the second node)).

At the time of the invention, it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine such a first node includes a STM switch, as taught by *Doshi* with *Christie*, in order to provide a multiple service in different platforms. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide enhanced services for a telecommunications call of *Christie* in an ATM network with a STM network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine *Doshi* with *Christie* in the invention as specified in the claim.

b) **In Regarding to Claim 6:** *Christie* disclosed all aspects of this claim as set forth in the claims 1 and 5.

Christie fails to explicitly disclose a single logical node comprises a hybrid switch.

Doshi explicitly disclosed such a single logical node comprises a hybrid switch (see Fig.7: STM/ATM switch located inside TA 255 of the first node).

At the time of the invention, it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine such a first node includes a STM switch, as taught by *Doshi* with *Christie*, in order to

provide a multiple service in different platforms. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide integration for enhanced services for *Christie* in both an ATM network and a STM network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine *Doshi* with *Christie* in the invention as specified in the claim.

c) **In Regarding to Claim 9:** *Christie* disclosed all aspects of this claim as set forth in the claim 1.

Christie further disclosed call control functions comprise switching intelligence of a telecommunications node (see Fig.11 and col.21 line 20-col.23 line 8: wherein *Christie* disclosed a signal processor that is referred to as a call/connection manager (CCM) to receive and process telecommunications call signaling and control messages to select connections that establish communication paths for calls. The CCM comprises a signaling platform 1104, a control platform 1106, and an application platform 1108. The signaling platform 1104 is externally coupled to the SS7, in particular to systems invoke intelligent network functions (hence, switching intelligence)).

6. **Claim 8** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Christie et al.* (US Patent No. 6,535,483) in view of *Brueckheimer et al.* (US Patent No. 6,023,465) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of *Li et al.* (US Patent No. 6,195,714) hereinafter referred to as *Li*.

Christie disclosed all aspects of this claim as set forth in the claim 1; and

Christie further disclosed said second node connected to an ATM network (see Fig.7: 720).

Christie fails to explicitly disclose said second node is further connected to a time division multiplexed (TDM) network.

Li explicitly discloses such a second node is further connected to a TDM network (*see Fig. 1a wherein node 22a (the second node) connected to TDM node 36a*).

At the time of the invention, it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine such a second node is further connected to a TDM network, as taught by *Li* with *Christie*, in order to provide a multiple service in TDM and ATM networks. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide enhanced services for a telecommunications call. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine *Li* with *Christie* in the invention as specified in the claim.

7. **Claims 11-13 and 15-17** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Christie et al.* (US Patent No. 6,002,689) hereinafter referred to as *Christie 689*, in view of *Brueckheimer et al.* (US Patent No. 6,023,465).

a) **In Regarding to Claim 11:** *Christie 689* disclosed a dual-node system for combining narrowband and broadband transport mechanisms in a communications network, comprising:

a first node (*see Fig.3 node 334*), said first node including switching intelligence (*col.7 lines 40-58 and col.9 lines 5-25*);

a second node (*see Fig.3 node 204*), said second node connected to said first node by at least one link (*see Fig.3 links 336 and 338*), and adapted to transceive signaling information over the at least one link (*see col.13 lines 32-42*); and

wherein said first node and said second node function as a single logical node within the communications network (*see col.17 lines 22-45: Based on the control message, the*

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interworking unit 204 inter-works the user communications from ISDN (ISDN interworking unit 334, the first node) to ATM cells (in the second node) that identify the selected connection 358 and transports the ATM cells (using VCI in VPI) on the selected connection 358; and see col.8 line 59-col.9 line 4: VC is a logical unidirectional connection, ATM system usually requires companion VPIs/VCIs (hence the first node and the second node function as a single logical node)).

Christie 689 failed to explicitly disclose said first node including switching fabric, and said second node including broadband switching fabric.

Brueckheimer explicitly discloses such using a narrowband switch fabric and a broadband switch fabric (see Fig.1 node 11 and node 12 and Fig.4).

At the time of the invention, it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine such using a narrowband switch fabric and a broadband switch fabric, as taught by *Brueckheimer* with *Christie 689*, so that communications information of a plurality of PSTN or ISDN terminals can be quickly transmitted throughout both a narrowband communications network and a broadband communications network. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a logical route comprises a number of VCs for providing $n \times 64$ kbps (see *Brueckheimer*, col.3 lines 47-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine *Brueckheimer* with *Christie 689* in the invention as specified in the claim.

b) In Regarding to Claim 12: *Christie 689* further disclosed the at least one link comprises a first link and a second link (see Fig.3 links 336 and 338), each of the first link and the second link operating in accordance with an Ethernet protocol (see col.9 lines 51-67: *ISDN, LAN, Ethernet*).

c) **In Regarding to Claim 13:** *Christie 689* disclosed all aspects of this claim as set forth in the claim 11; and

Christie 689 further disclosed the signaling information received from said first node is utilized by said second node in order to switch an incoming call (*see col.13 lines 32-42*).

Christie 689 failed to explicitly disclose said second node using the switching fabric thereof to switch an incoming call.

Brueckheimer explicitly discloses such a second node using the switching fabric thereof to switch an incoming call (*see Figs.1 and 4: node 12*).

At the time of the invention, it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine such a second node using the switching fabric thereof to switch an incoming call, as taught by *Brueckheimer* with *Christie 689*, so that communications information of a plurality of narrowband terminals can be quickly transmitted throughout a broadband communications network. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a logical route comprises a number of VCs for providing $n \times 64$ kbps (*see Brueckheimer, col.3 lines 47-50*). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine *Brueckheimer* with *Christie 689* in the invention as specified in the claim.

d) **In Regarding to Claim 15:** *Christie 689* further disclosed the single logical node comprises a hybrid switch (*see Fig.3: ISDN inside node 334 and ATM cross-connect connected to node 204, hence ISDN and ATM switch; therefore it is considered as a hybrid switch*).

e) **In Regarding to Claim 16:** *Christie 689* further disclosed said first node is further directly connected to a time division multiplexed (TDM) network (*see col.7 lines 40-48 and*

Fig. 3 node 302 and 334), and said second node is further connected to the TDM network and an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) network (*see col.18 lines 20-37*).

f) In Regarding to Claim 17: *Christie 689* further disclosed the TDM network comprises at least one of a public switched telephone network (PSTN), a public land mobile network (PLMN), and an integrated services digital network (ISDN) (*see abstract and claim 74*).

8. **Claim 14** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Christie et al.* (US Patent No. **6,002,689**) in view of *Brueckheimer et al.* (US Patent No. **6,023,465**) as applied to claim 11 above, and further in view of *Doshi et al.* (US Patent No. **5,483,527**).

In Regarding to Claim 14: *Christie 689* disclosed all aspects of this claim as set forth in the claim 11; and

Christie 689 further disclosed said second node comprises an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) switch (*see Fig.5: block 516*).

Christie 689 failed to explicitly disclose said first node comprises a synchronous transfer mode (STM) switch.

Doshi explicitly disclosed such a first node comprises a STM switch (*see node 210 in Fig.1*).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art can employ such a first node includes a STM switch throughout the node 110 as shown in Fig.1 of *Christie 689*, as taught by *Doshi*, in order to provide a multiple service in different platforms, the motivation being to provide enhanced services for a telecommunication call of *Christie 689* in both an ATM network and a STM network.

9. **Claims 18-21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Christie et al.* (US Patent No. 6,002,689), in view of *Brueckheimer et al.* (US Patent No. 6,023,465).

a) **In Regarding to Claim 18:** *Christie 689* disclosed a method for combining narrowband and broadband transport mechanisms in a communications network, comprising the steps of:

providing a first node having call control functionality and connection control functionality (*see Fig.3 node 334*);

providing a second node having connection control functionality (*see Fig.3 node 204*);

connecting the first node to the second node (*see Fig.3 nodes 334 and 204 are connected by links 336 and 338*); and

sharing, by the first node, the call control functionality with the second node (*see col.13 lines 32-42, and col. 17 lines 22-30*).

Christie 689 fails to explicitly disclose said connection control functions are provided using a narrowband switch fabric and a broadband switch fabric.

Brueckheimer explicitly discloses such using a narrowband switch fabric and a broadband switch fabric (*see Fig.1 node 11 and node 12 and Fig.4*).

At the time of the invention, it would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine such using a narrowband switch fabric and a broadband switch fabric, as taught by *Brueckheimer* with *Christie 689*, so that communications information of a plurality of PSTN or ISDN terminals can be quickly transmitted throughout both a narrowband communications network and a broadband communications network. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a logical route comprises a number of VCs for providing $n \times 64$ kbps (*see*

Brueckheimer, col.3 lines 47-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine *Brueckheimer* with *Christie 689* in the invention as specified in the claim.

b) In Regarding to Claim 19: *Christie 689* further disclosed the method further comprising the step of: transmitting, by the second node, incoming signaling information related to an incoming call to the first node (*see Fig.3: signaling link 336 that is used to transmit signaling information from the first node 334 to the second node 204; and signaling link 356 that is used to transmit a TDM signaling from the second node 334 to the converter 314 to convert from TDM signaling to ATM signaling*).

c) In Regarding to Claim 20: *Christie 689* further disclosed the method further comprising the steps of: receiving, by the first node, the incoming signaling information related to the incoming call from the second node (*see col.13 lines 32-42*);

executing, by the first node, call control functionality with respect to the incoming signaling information related to the incoming call to produce outgoing signaling information (*see col.17 lines 22-30*); and

sending, by the first node, the outgoing signaling information to the second node (*see Fig.3: node 334, signaling link 336, and node 204*)

d) In Regarding to Claim 21: *Christie 689* further disclosed the method further comprising the steps of: receiving, by the second node, the outgoing signaling information from the first node (*see Fig.3: link 336 connected the first node 334 and the second node 204 for signaling information*); and

switching, by the second node, the incoming call responsive to the outgoing signaling information to thereby forward an outgoing call from the second node (*see Fig.3: the second*

node 204 is connected a third node 306 via the ATM cross connect node 316; therefore a call from the communication device 302 is forwarded to the communication device 304 by the second node 204).

10. **Claims 22-28** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Christie et al.* (US Patent No. 6,002,689) in view of *Doshi et al.* (US Patent No. 5,483,527).

a) **In Regarding to Claim 22:** *Christie 689* disclosed an arrangement for handling calls in a communications system, comprising:

a first node (*see Fig.3 node 334*), said first node including call control logic for performing call control functionality (*see col.13 lines 32-42: converted to ISDN format, ISDN has a signaling channel (D) for transporting signaling (hence call control logic)*), and first connection control logic for performing connection control functionality for said first node (*see col.13 lines 32-42: converted to ISDN format, ISDN has a bearer channel (B) for transporting user communications from the ISDN IW unit 334 to the interworking unit 204 via the communication link 338 (hence connection control logic for performing connection control functionality))*); and

a second node (*see Fig.3 node 204*), said second node connected to said first node (*see Fig.3 link 338*) and including an asynchronous switch and second connection control logic for performing connection control functionality for said second node (*see Fig.5: blocks 516 and 514 locate inside the second node 502*), said second node adapted to receive call control instructions from said first node for switching communications via the asynchronous switch under the control of the second connection control logic (*see Fig.3: links 336 and 358, ATM cross-connect node*

316, and see Fig.5 signaling processor 514. In which, the second node 204 receives call control instructions (signaling) from the first node 334 via the signaling link 336, then the second node 204 (the same node 502 in Fig.5) switching the user communications via the asynchronous switch under the control of the second connection control logic (the signaling processor 514 as shown in Fig.5)).

Christie 689 failed to explicitly disclose said first node includes a synchronous switch.

Doshi explicitly disclosed such a first node includes a synchronous switch (see node 210 in Fig.1).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art can employ such a first node including a synchronous switch, as taught by *Doshi* with *Christie 689*'s node 110 as shown in Fig.1, in order to provide a multiple service in different platforms. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide enhanced services for a telecommunication call of *Christie 689* in both an asynchronous network and a synchronous network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine *Doshi* with *Christie 689* in the invention as specified in the claim.

b) In Regarding to Claim 23: *Christie 689* further disclosed the arrangement further comprising at least one link, said at least one link connecting said first node and said second node (see Fig.3 links 336 and 338).

c) In Regarding to Claim 24: *Christie 689* further disclosed said second node requests call control instructions from the call control logic of the first node via said at least one link (see col.28 lines 27-30 and Claim 72).

d) **In Regarding to Claim 25:** *Christie 689* further disclosed said second node forwards received signaling information for an incoming call to the call control logic of the first node via said at least one link without re-formatting the received signaling information (*see Fig.3: node 204, signaling processor 202, converter 314, links 206A, 328, 356 and 336; col.14 lines 32-47; and col.10 lines 32-37: TDM-TDM networks (hence without re-formatting the received signaling information)*)).

e) **In Regarding to Claim 26:** *Christie 689* disclosed a system for combining narrowband applications with broadband transport, comprising:

a first node (*see Fig.3 node 334*), said first node including call control logic for performing call control functionality (*see col.13 lines 32-42: converted to ISDN format, ISDN has a signaling channel (D) for transporting signaling (hence call control logic)*), and first connection control logic for performing connection control functionality for said first node (*see col.13 lines 32-42: converted to ISDN format, ISDN has a bearer channel (B) for transporting user communications from the ISDN IW unit 334 to the interworking unit 204 via the communication link 338 (hence connection control logic for performing connection control functionality)*));

a second node(*see Fig.3 node 204*), said second node connected to said first node (*see Fig.3 link 338*) and including an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) switch and second connection control logic for performing connection control functionality for said second node (*see Fig.5: blocks 516 and 514 locate inside the second node 502*), said second node adapted to switch communications via the ATM switch under the control of the second connection control logic responsive to signaling information received from the call control logic of said first node

(see Fig.3: links 336 and 358, ATM cross-connect node 316, and see Fig.5 signaling processor 514. In which, the second node 204 receives call control instructions (signaling) from the first node 334 via the signaling link 336, then the second node 204 (the same node 502 in Fig.5) switching the user communications via the asynchronous switch under the control of the second connection control logic (the signaling processor 514 as shown in Fig.5));

an ATM network, said ATM network directly connected to said second node for exchanging communications between said ATM network and said second node *(see Fig.3: 320 and 204)*; and

a time division multiplex (TDM) network, said TDM network directly connected to said first node for exchanging communications between said TDM network and said first node *(see col.10 lines 32-37: TDM-TDM networks, hence the first node ISDN IW 334 as shown in Fig.3 is connected to a TDM network (not shown); and see col.17 lines 60-67: TDM device; therefore, Christie 689 inherently taught a TDM network that is connected to a communication device 302 via the first node ISDN IW 334).*

Christie 689 failed to explicitly disclose said first node includes a STM switch.

Doshi explicitly disclosed such a first node includes a synchronous switch (see node 210 in Fig.1).

At the time of invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art can employ such a first node including a STM switch, as taught by *Doshi* with *Christie 689's* node 110 as shown in Fig.1, in order to provide a multiple service in different platforms. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide enhanced services for a telecommunication

call of *Christie 689* in both an ATM network and a STM network. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine *Doshi* with *Christie 689* in the invention as specified in the claim.

f) **In Regarding to Claim 27:** *Christie 689* further disclosed said TDM network is also directly connected to said second node for exchanging communications between said TDM network and said second node (*see col.17 line 60-col.18 line 37*).

g) **In Regarding to Claim 28:** *Christie 689* further disclosed the system further comprising: another TDM network, said another TDM network directly connected to said second node for exchanging communications between said another TDM network and said second node (*see col.10 lines 32-37: TDM-TDM networks*).

Response to Remarks

11. Applicant's arguments filed on 9/14/2004 for **claims 22-28** have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

12. **Claims 22 and 26:** Applicants argue that *Christie 689* simply fails to disclose subject matters: "a first node having a narrow switch fabric, and a second node having broadband switch fabric". Examiner respectfully agrees that *Christie 689* fails to disclose such a first node having a narrow switch fabric, and a second node having broadband switch fabric. However, the Applicants do not claim any such subject matters in these two independent claims. Therefore, the rejections to these claims are still maintained for the same reasons as set forth in this Office Action.

13. Applicant's arguments with respect to **amended claims 1-9 and 11-21** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

14. In order to response properly to the independent amended claims 1-9 and 11-21, the Examiner decides to add a new reference, *Brueckheimer et al.* (US Patent No. 6,023,465) and *Li et al.* (US Patent No. 6,195,714), which are new discovered references. Therefore, new ground(s) rejections are applied as set forth in this Office Action.

Regarding to amended claims 1-9 and 11-21, the Applicants argue that the references of *Christie* do not disclose or teaching the first node includes “a narrowband switch fabric” and the second node includes “a broadband switch fabric”. The Examiner respectfully agrees with the Applicants on this argument. However, the new reference, *Brueckheimer et al.* explicitly discloses such a first node, which includes “a narrowband switch fabric” and such a second node, which includes “a broadband switch fabric” (*see Fig.1: nodes 11 and 12; and Fig.4*).

15. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Examiner Information

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Anthony T Ton** whose telephone number is **571-272-3076**. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:30 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, **Ken Vanderpuye** can be reached on **571-272-3078**. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **703-872-9306**.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Respectfully submitted,

by: *At*
Anthony T. Ton
Patent Examiner
January 11, 2005


**PHIRIN SAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER**